

In the Claims:

Claims 1-70 (canceled).

71. (New) A method of inhibiting growth of a refractory tumor that has failed or been resistant to treatment with chemotherapy or radiation therapy comprising administering to a human, without concomitant chemotherapy or radiation therapy, an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist that is an anti-EGFR antibody, or fragment thereof that retains the ability to bind to the EGFR, wherein administration is effective to inhibit growth of the refractory tumor.

72. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor overexpresses EGFR.

73. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the breast, heart, lung, small intestine, spleen, kidney, bladder, ovary, prostate, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, bone marrow, blood, thymus, uterus, testicles, cervix, or liver.

74. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the breast, heart, lung, small intestine, spleen, kidney, bladder, ovary, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, bone marrow, blood, thymus, uterus, testicles, cervix, or liver.

75. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory squamous cell tumor.

76. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist is administered intravenously.

77. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist is administered at a dose of about 10 to about 500 mg/m² weekly.

78. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits stimulation of EGFR by its ligand.

79. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits binding of EGFR to its ligand.

80. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist binds EGFR externally.

81. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits EGFR phosphorylation.

82. (New) The method according to claim 78, wherein the EGFR antagonist inhibits EGFR tyrosine kinase activity.

83. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the anti-EGFR antibody comprises a constant region of a human antibody.

84. (New) The method according to claim 83, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody further comprising a variable region of a non-human animal antibody.

85. (New) The method of claim 84, wherein the non-human animal antibody is a mouse antibody.

86. (New) The method according to claim 83, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody further comprising a variable region having complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of a non-human animal antibody and a framework variable region of a human antibody.

87. (New) The method of claim 86, wherein the non-human animal antibody is a mouse antibody.

88. (New) The method according to claim 83, wherein the antibody is a fully humanized antibody.

89. The method according to claim 71, wherein the antibody is a human antibody.

90. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the anti-EGFR antibody is administered at a dose sufficient to saturate EGFR.

91. (New) The method according to claim 71, wherein the method further comprises administering an adjuvant.

92. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises the anti-EGFR antibody.

93. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the EGFR antagonist comprises the fragment of the anti-EGFR antibody.

94. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein the fragment comprises one or both Fab fragments or the F(ab')₂ fragment of the anti-EGFR antibody.

95. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein the fragment is a single chain antibody.

96. (New) The method of claim 71, wherein the refractory tumor is a carcinoma, glioma, sarcoma, adenocarcinoma, adenosarcoma or adenoma.

97. (New) A method of inhibiting growth of a refractory tumor that has failed or been resistant to treatment with chemotherapy or radiation therapy comprising administering to a human, without concomitant chemotherapy or radiation therapy, an epidermal growth factor receptor

(EGFR) antagonist that is an anti-EGFR antibody, or fragment thereof that retains the ability to bind to the EGFR, wherein administration is effective to inhibit growth of the refractory tumor, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the colon.

98. (New) A method of inhibiting growth of a refractory tumor that has failed or been resistant to treatment with chemotherapy or radiation therapy comprising administering to a human, without concomitant chemotherapy or radiation therapy, an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist that is an anti-EGFR antibody, or fragment thereof that retains the ability to bind to the EGFR, wherein administration is effective to inhibit growth of the refractory tumor, wherein the refractory tumor is a refractory tumor of the head and neck.